

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

<b>JAMES H. ROGERS,</b>	)	
<b>Plaintiff</b>	)	
	)	
<b>v.</b>	)	<b>C.A. No. 10-242 Erie</b>
	)	
<b>SCI ALBION, et al.,</b>	)	
<b>Defendants.</b>	)	

**MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION**

**I**      **RECOMMENDATION**

It is respectfully recommended that the instant civil rights action be dismissed for Plaintiff's failure to prosecute.

**II**      **REPORT**

Plaintiff initiated this *pro se* civil rights action by filing a complaint accompanied by a motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. [ECF No. 1]. By Order dated November 29, 2010, this Court granted Plaintiff's *in forma pauperis* request and ordered Plaintiff to return to the Clerk of Courts a signed Authorization permitting withdrawal of prison account funds to pay the filing fee. [ECF No. 2]. After Plaintiff failed to sign and file the Notice and Authorization form in accordance with this Court's Order of November 29, 2010, this Court issued a show cause Order on March 18, 2011, ordering Plaintiff to sign and file the required Notice and Authorization form with the Clerk on or before April 7, 2011. [ECF No. 5]. The show cause Order further cautioned Plaintiff that his failure to comply would result in a recommendation that this case be dismissed for failure to prosecute. Nonetheless, Plaintiff has since failed to comply.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit has set out a six-factor balancing test to guide a court in determining whether dismissal of a case is appropriate. Poulis v. State Farm Fire and Casualty Co., 747 F.2d 863 (3d Cir. 1984). The court must consider: 1) the extent of the party's personal responsibility; 2) the prejudice to the adversary caused by the failure to meet scheduling orders and respond to discovery; 3) a history of dilatoriness; 4) whether the conduct of the party or attorney was willful or in bad faith; 5) the effectiveness of sanctions other than dismissal, which entails an analysis of alternative sanctions; and 6) the meritoriousness of the claim or defense. Id. at 868. Not all of the six factors need to weigh in favor of dismissal before dismissal is warranted. Hicks v. Feeney, 850 F.2d 152 (3d Cir. 1988).

Applying the Poulis factors to the present matter, this Court recommends that this action be dismissed for Plaintiff's failure to prosecute. Since the filing of this matter, Plaintiff has taken none of the necessary first steps to prosecute this case. Further, Plaintiff has failed to comply with two orders of this Court. Plaintiff is proceeding *pro se* and therefore bears all of the responsibility for any failure in the prosecution of his claims. Alternative sanctions, such as monetary penalties, are inappropriate with indigent parties. Although Plaintiff's allegations may state a claim upon which relief could be ultimately be granted, the merits of the claims are impossible to determine at this early stage of the proceedings.

### **III CONCLUSION**

For the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully recommended that this action be dismissed for Plaintiff's failure to prosecute.

In accordance with the Federal Magistrates Act, 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1), and Fed.R.Civ.P. 72(b)(2), the parties are allowed fourteen (14) days from the date of service to file written objections to this report and recommendation. Any party opposing the objections shall have fourteen (14) days from the date of service of objections to respond thereto. Failure to timely file

objections may constitute a waiver of some appellate rights. See Nara v. Frank, 488 F.3d 187 (3d Cir. 2007).

/s/ Susan Paradise Baxter  
SUSAN PARADISE BAXTER  
United States Magistrate Judge

Dated: May 31, 2011

cc: The Honorable Gary L. Lancaster  
United States District Judge